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WE have to thank those of our subscribers, about 60 in number, who responded to our last appeal. To the rest let us state our case. On this year's transactions we will still owe about \$150 and we have to close our balance sheet in a few weeks. This means then that the money come rolling in pretty fast. Please see to it for it is only your reasonable service.

EXTRACTS from the Calendar for 84-85 has been ready for some time and we should have noticed it earlier. Intending matriculants should at once apply to the Registrar for copies. Graduates who are curious to know how the "mill" grinds now should read this annual pamphlet. It should be read also by those writers who of late have been giving information (*sic*) as to what Queen's does not do. Of course these writers should have had the facts before they wrote but now for personal benefit they should glance at this little book. We know they will too if a word from the wise is sufficient.

Some changes have been made which, however, are not great and are for the better; but we wish to point out one circumstance which it is hoped will be changed. Lectures are on from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.—good measure certainly and running over. Now the time from 4 to 5 should not be occupied. It is the only hour we have for emergent meetings; it is the hour when the great body of students wish to adjourn to the campus; and it is the hour during which the Y. M. C. A. holds its meeting. The fact should weigh too that the Y. M. C. A. has precedence if possession goes for aught as this has been the time of meeting for years past. For these reasons then there are many who do and will skip 4 o'clock lectures and to have these is to have a standing premium on cutting.

THE possession of championship cups is really not such a common occurrence in this University that it should be treated with the lordly indifference at present manifested.

First, there is the cup put up on University day which has never yet been exhibited in the College. We have seen this cup and it is a trophy worthy of the name.

Then we just want to mention the fact that the cup which the footballers played so hard to win is still in the bright future. As yet we blame no one for this but if the delay continues much longer we will be disposed to be a little more critical in our inquiries. Both these trophies should be here for Convocation.

THE entertainment which was held on Friday evening has shown that we do not need to import foreign talent to make a respectable showing at any public meeting and that to secure funds we need not be under the necessity of guaranteeing one or two hundred dollars to a foreign company. The officers of the A.M.S. worked to make this entertainment a success and they succeeded. The ladies who assisted have the students' hearty thanks. Rev. Parker contributed greatly to the enjoyment and the Glee Club played a role which was simply immense. The mind reading was a feature of the programme. Miller the "gifted sophomore" did some things which, in the art, are considered very difficult. We give one viz., telling the value and number of a bank bill which a subject had. We refer to this particularly because if any of our readers can explain this psychological phenomenon such explanation would be received just now with interest. One day lately Miller performed an almost unique trick. One of the students drew and lettered a proposition from Euclid. Miller though blindfolded then carefully drew the figure on the board and lettered it with not a line amiss or a letter misplaced. The success of the entertainment had it come earlier would have meant a monthly series, and we hope notice will be taken for next year.

BEFORE the session closes we would like to ask: Are we to have a gymnasium next year, or not? For some time past our gymnasium has been shut up; and some of the students complain to us that already the want of regular exercise has impaired their health and their ability to study.

Now what brought about the present state of affairs, and is it possible to make a change, so that next session a well-equipped gymnasium may add one more to the numerous attractions of our College? The facts of the case are simply these:—Four

years ago the Senate placed the old Convocation Hall at the disposal of the students for a gymnasium. The Alma Mater Society at once provided apparatus and engaged an instructor. But at the end of the session it was found that the necessary expenses were becoming too heavy a drain on the resources of the Society. Consequently next session the gymnasium was handed over to a special committee, and supported by direct contributions from the students. Some students paid their fees regularly every year, others never paid anything. Each year the successive committee appointed grew more lax and negligent, until at last it might be said that the gymnasium was without regulation, and was left open all hours of the day and night, summer and winter. Those who paid no fees were allowed to use it equally with those who did contribute. More than that, this year two or three of the students, to their great disgrace, took part in the work of destruction, deliberately damaging the building and the apparatus. The Senate seeing that the gymnasium had become practically useless, and desiring to prevent further destruction of property, closed up the building. The students failed to make a proper use of the building placed at their disposal, and the Senate have now very properly withdrawn it. But what is to be done for the future? if students are to do good work at the College, if they are to be an honor to their Alma Mater in after years, the physical man must be preserved in health and vigor while at College. Football, snowshoeing, skating, and all College sports are good in their turn, but they can never take the place of the regular daily exercise of the gymnasium from the beginning to the end of the session. It is not too strong, to say that if Queen's is to do the best work, she is capable of, we must have a good gymnasium. But the question is, how? The past method, without doubt, is a com-

plete failure and must be abandoned. Even the students most interested are not willing to spend money every year in procuring apparatus for others to destroy. One suggests that we appeal for State Aid, and have our gymnasium under the control of the State. But in all earnestness, we believe that the students are willing to pay for the maintenance of a gymnasium, if it only were under the control of a governing body, having power to make regulations and to have them executed. We suggest therefore a plan similar to that adopted at McGill and other colleges, viz: that the Senate, before the beginning of next session, fit up a first-class gymnasium, provide an instructor, and then make each student pay a yearly fee of one or two dollars to be collected at the time of registration.

This plan would not only provide a good gymnasium for the boys who want one, but would do more than anything else to induce all the students to take regular healthful exercise, for each would say, "It's too bad for me to pay towards the support of this gymnasium every year, and get no good from it." We have stated the case thus fully, because we believe this to be a matter of very great importance.

TRAVELLERS, novelists and poets have found a theme for moralizing in the perpetual dash of the ocean's waves against the granite cliffs of certain sea coasts. To many of them such a scene is a picture which tells of energy that is fruitless and of mighty force that only ended in foam. But some, who, have sailed along at the base of these rocks, and have noticed the many caverns which are seen above the water's edge, have found that the billows are doing a work which is as sure as it is slow. Give them a few centuries and the face of the cliff will be entirely changed. Those who persist in maintaining that Queen's is denomi-

national (and they are as numerous and as noisy as Mark Twain's Blue-jays,) are represented by the rocks. It is our duty to convince them of their error. If it is an error of ignorance, the task is easy; if it is an error of wilfulness, the task is appalling. But give us as you have given the waves a few centuries and in that time even upon those whose heads could easily crack a grindstone, some impression may possibly be made.

A woodpecker can tell with a single tap of his beak whether or not the tree is sound. When the tree is discovered to be sound the bird at once looks elsewhere for its meal. Unlike the woodpecker those who say we are denominational, when baffled at one point, with a spleen that is unaccountable turn to another. We would say to them, "Go to the woodpecker." Because an astronomer has a keen eye and a fine glass, it does not follow that he will discover a comet. There may be no comet. Because a dog is a good racer and has a keen scent, it does not follow that he will trace to its den a green-tailed fox. Granting that some of those who are opposed to Queen's are possessed of great ability, it does not follow that with all their ability they will be enabled to discover that Queen's is denominational. It may be that the Arts College of this University is entirely free from church control. The Marquis of Lorne has said that he was more of a Canadian than many who had never been out of Ontario. He certainly knows more of Queen's than many of the people of Ontario, not to say Quebec. When visiting Kingston and replying to the address presented to him by the College authorities, he said, "Gentlemen, I have one other cause for feeling a fellowship with you, and that is that I had the advantage for some time of being a student at a Scottish University, and in very much I trace points of resemblance between the system of your university and that which obtained at home, and especially

in this, that although founded by a Scotchman, this institution of Queen's College is one absolutely free and open to any denomination." If our opponents are not accustomed to weigh the significance of words, any one of our students in Junior Philosophy can tell them the meaning of *absolutely free*.

The outcry against Queen's has found its way into the college press. The *McGill University Gazette* rallies to the charge. After fumbling around in a sort of helpless daze the editor, without a smile upon his visage, lays down the following argument, "Queen's University is denominational, if ever there was a denominational university in this world. Queen's College is merely a department of that University, therefore Queen's College is denominational." "Shades of Whately and Jevons! It may be true according to a writer in the *Mail* that little or no logic is taught in Queen's. But, even granting that the *Gazette's* premises are correct, we have managed to scrape up sufficient logic to give a parallel syllogism. "Montreal is a Roman Catholic city, McGill University is a part of the City of Montreal, *ergo* McGill is a Roman Catholic University." Both statements are equally ridiculous. But its premise is incorrect. What is Queen's University apart from its different colleges? When you have named the Arts, Medical, Law and Divinity departments, you have named the University. True the Divinity department is denominational, but the faculties of Medicine, Law and Arts are not denominational. What then will you make of the University? We leave this question to be answered by those who are accustomed to hunt for spooks.

But we would like to add that the *Gazette* has struck higher than it knew. In condemning Queen's it was condemning the Scotch Universities. Glasgow, Edinburgh, are denominational forsooth, because to them are attached Presbyterian colleges, while too, the weight of its argument bids fair to fall upon its own institution. The *Presbyterian College Journal*, we are pleased to notice, sees things in a different light.

PERHAPS no other work ever projected by the students was more necessary, more universally favoured and yet more neglected than the improvement of the Campus. Last year there was a liberal subscription guaranteed among the students but no effort was made to collect the money. This year a larger sum could have been secured and we are sure we can say the same for next year. The work must and will be done but the practical question is, will any one guarantee the amount for a year so that time may be saved. Is there or is there not a committee appointed for this work? If not then one should be named at once; but if there is such a committee they have no time to lose in getting to work.

❖POETRY.❖

IN MEMORIAM.

(For the Journal.)

ALAS! Alas! how pleasantly,
When last we met, the time slipped by,
He smoothed the way by word or look,
Things otherwise, I could not brook,
"How much we hoped to meet again!
But all our hopes are now in vain,
For in thy prime thou'rt gone away
To other realms, while here we stay."
"Thy will be done," I say "towards me."
But how 'tis best we cannot see.
With tearful eyes we strain to catch
A glimpse of him, and wish to snatch
Away the veil which hides the gloom,
But no bright ray lights up the tomb.
And so we turn to Him who's Light;
He will not spurn us tho' He smite!
Ah! no, ah! no, but in our grief,
To all our woe He'll send relief—
Another life dawns yet beyond.
Why do you mourn o'er that green mound?
For light and love surrounds him there;
As winged doves soars through the air,
Delighting in this freedom sweet—
He too is glad and soon we'll meet
In that glad Light where He, our Sun
Makes all things clear that what he's done,
Was best for him whose course is run.
And best for us, our thoughts to raise,
That we may now live to His praise

The following is the circulation of some of the American college papers: *The Dartmouth*, 1,030; *Trifolium*, 1,000; *Yale Courant*, 850; *Yale News*, 650; *Lampoon*, 700; *Harvard Advocate*, 450; *Athenaeum*, 900; *Princetonion*, 725; *Amherst Student*, 625; *QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL*, 625.

UNIVERSITY SERMONS.

MARCH 9.

NOTWITHSTANDING unfavorable weather a large congregation gathered in the Convocation Hall on this date to hear the Rev. Dr. Stevenson of Montreal, who delivered a beautiful sermon full of practical import from the text.—

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Gen. III. 19.

"By sweat of the face or sweat of the brain; or sweat of the heart, shall man become great and useful and good. It is God's appointed way. It is the best way. Health should mean activity and activity properly directed means happiness."

MARCH 16.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod of the Cen. Presbyterian Church, Toronto, preached in the Convocation Hall, on March 16. The reverend gentleman thought this is the first time he has come among us, at once impressed the students as a whole-souled earnest man particularly interested in young men. His sermon was on the lessons to be gained from the grand story recorded the first chapter of Daniel where we have a wonderful example of decision on the part of three young men—Christians and students he might call them.

MARCH 2.

On this date, Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D., Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism in Divinity Hall, was University preacher. We are glad to be able to give the sermon in full from the text.

"Let There Be Light," Gen. I, 3.

The origin of the material universe is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Speculation is busy in the vain attempt to solve the problem of the beginning of matter. This is the great enigma which the philosophers and scientists are trying to explain. To some it seems that matter must have existed from eternity, because they cannot conceive of its having been produced out of nothing at some incalculably remote point of time; but it is just as difficult to conceive of its being self-existent and uncreated. Science assures us that it must have been, at first, in the condition of fiery vapor or mist, which gradually cooled, and was whirled into separate masses or spheres which assumed their places in systems and constellations. But this explanation of the formation of worlds does not touch the question of the origin of the nebulous or fiery matter. In fact it is a question which must ever remain unanswered. The sacred historian, in simple and sublime language, tells us that matter was created, by a Being who was Himself self-existent. He does not specify either the time or the mode in which that which had no existence was produced. Chaos prevailed, and darkness brooded over the formless vapor. Then God spake and commanded light to shine out of the darkness. This was the first act in the great drama of fashioning this world, and making it a fit dwelling place for man.

This command is being executed through all the ages. The sun and the moon and the constellations are flinging down their radiance and flooding the earth with glory and beauty. They are forever singing as they shine: "the hand that made us is Divine." They will go on fulfilling their appointed task until their fires are exhausted, and the end of all things is at hand. For while the stability of the universe and the uniformity of its laws are those which men of science never tire of urging upon our attention, yet science itself teaches us that there is to be a final catastrophe, that the sun will wax dim and become useless as a source of energy. Scripture echoes this teaching

as it tells us that the heavens and the earth shall pass away, and the elements shall be reduced to their original molten, vaporous state, out of which a new heavens and a new earth, the future abode of the saints, is to be fashioned.

I wish, however, to consider this command in a wider and more comprehensive sense than is suggested by its literal meaning. Light is that which reveals, makes manifest. Any revelation of the secrets of nature, any discovery that interprets or explains the mysteries by which we are surrounded in the material world, or in the ongoings of Providence, is an illumination, a dispersion of darkness. Knowledge is the light which man's intelligence craves after. The universe is a vast volume in which the thoughts of the Creator are written, and which He intends us to study and learn for our profit. It is the office of science to interpret the hieroglyphs in which these are expressed. By patient investigation, experiment and observation, the significance of these mystic symbols is being gradually ascertained, and the grand truths which they represent are being added to the sun of our knowledge. Nature everywhere presents evidences of intelligence, purpose, design, and the fascination of scientific research consists in tracing out these, and discovering the unity of plan which they reveal. The reflective mind finds sermons in stones, sublime revelations of wisdom and goodness in the stratified rocks or granite boulders, or the sandy beach which forms a barrier against the encroachments of the ravenous ocean billows, books in the running brooks, in the glittering dewdrops, or the curling mists, and good in everything. The secrets of the universe are being brought to light one by one, and every year witnesses an enlargement of the sphere of human knowledge. The thoughts of men are widening with the process of the suns. The last half century has been fruitful in discovering the forces and processes of the material world. Indeed, so wonderful have been the disclosures made, and so much have these contributed to man's power and invested him with new dignity, that his thoughts have become more or less materialised, and the grand realities of the spiritual world have been thrust into the back ground. A conflict has been proved between the theories of science and the theological interpretations of Scripture truth,—not, as we commonly hear it stated, between Science and Religion, for these, being revelations of the thoughts of the same perfectly wise Being, cannot be antagonistic to one another in any measure whatever. It is only Science, falsely so called, an inaccurate interpretation of the facts of nature, that conflicts with the teaching of Scripture; or, on the other hand, it is false expositions of Revelation that are opposed to the truths which Science has clearly established. There can be really no opposition between the facts of Science which have been proven by observation or experiment and the statements of the Bible when rightly understood, when not perverted to support some ecclesiastical dogma. It was pronounced a damnable heresy of Science when it was first timidly announced by Copernicus that the sun, and not our earth, was the centre of our planetary system, and Galileo, who confirmed the truth of the Copernican theory by observations made with his newly invented telescope, was compelled, on his knees and with his hand on the Bible, to abjure and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth, as utterly contrary to the scripture, and after death was refused burial in consecrated ground. This scientific revelation was thought to be opposed to the declarations of scripture, as well as the testimony of the senses, that the sun rises and sets, but no one now sees any conflict between Science and Religion in regard to this fact. During the present century the researches of Geology led to the indisputable conclusion that the work of creation, instead of having been limited to six days of 24 hours each, must have extended over

vast cycles of ages at whose contemplation the mind falters, and the religious world was excited over what it considered a dangerous assault upon the Mosaic account of the creation. The Geologists were anathematized for their daring impiety in impugning the accuracy of the sacred record. It has since been seen that the truthfulness of the Bible cosmology is not affected by the conclusions of geological science, but that the interpretation thereof was inaccurate. The written record and the story of the rocks are found to be in complete accord. And within our own memory the theory of the origin of species and of evolution propounded, and supported by a vast array of facts, by an eminent English scientist, aroused intense indignation and alarm in the Christian world, because it was supposed to contradict the Scriptural account of our creation and detract from the dignity of our nature. But a calmer survey of the whole question and a careful study of all the facts marshalled in support of the theory, have allayed the unchristian feeling that was excited, and led to the conclusion that the new doctrine of heredity and survival of the fittest, are not the dreams of a theorist, but have some foundation in nature. If the hypothesis of evolution,—I say hypothesis, for it is only a tentative theory as yet—can, with the enlargement of our knowledge, be clearly established, as the law of gravitation, for example, then it will be found on a more careful and accurate study, that the scriptures do not, in any degree, contradict such a theory. The history of the relations of speculative thought to the interpretation of scripture ought to disarm our suspicions of Science and incline us to welcome every fresh discovery it makes as helpful in unfolding the treasures of wisdom and knowledge which the written word contains. While the Divine command, "Let there be light," is being fulfilled by the laborious efforts of the noble army of scientists, let us not be afraid that the great truths upon which our dearest hopes rest are going to be exploded, and a new gospel introduced in room of that which has had such noble record through the ages. If, with the increased light which the study of the material universe is throwing upon many of the mysteries that encircle us, Science can formulate a system of truth that will more satisfactorily meet the wants of the human heart, and produce a higher type of character, then, and not till then, will men who have prized the Bible as a guide through all the changes and trials of this mortal state, fling it aside, and accept this new Evangel. But it is not the Divine mission of Science to supersede the religious teaching of the Bible, and it has not done so in any measure thus far. On the contrary, it has furnished invaluable testimony in support of the truth of the scripture narrative. It has rendered effective aid in illustrating references which seemed obscure. The researches made in the numerous provinces of its vast empire are helping us to obtain a clearer understanding of the written Word; and the soul's craving after forgiveness and rest and peace which are as keenly felt to-day as they were thousands of years before science began its splendid career of discovery, can find no abiding satisfaction in anything else but the precious promises made known by holy men of old who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. The wonderful revelations of Science address themselves to men's reason and understanding, and the evidences which they furnish of wise adaptation and nice adjustment, and beneficent purpose, excite our wonder and admiration, whereas the utterances of scripture address themselves to the heart and conscience of sinful men, they appeal to the universal human heart, and "until the heavens be no more" they will be prized above all that Science has disclosed of the wonders that fill this little corner of the illimitable universe, by those who wish to escape from the guilt and burden of their sins, and to be

filled with the peace of God which passeth all understanding. While, with the Psalmist, we are compelled to exclaim, as we survey the wonders of creation which scientific research has laid bare before our eyes, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works, in wisdom has thou made them all, the earth is full of the glory of the Lord," we can, with even greater fervor, say with the Apostle, as we contemplate the wonders of redeeming grace made manifest in the transfigured lives of many whom we know, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past finding out."

There is, then, no real conflict between Science and Religion though some of the High Priests of Science refuse to bow to the teaching of Scripture regarding the fundamental doctrines of a personal, self-existent Being, by whom and for whose pleasure all things were created, and to whom all other intelligences are responsible, and of a future state of rewards and punishments. An English poet, early in this century, uttered the sentiment which finds an echo in every Christian heart, that "the undevout astronomer is mad." The Psalmist, who had only a crude notion of the mechanism of the heavens, exclaimed as he looked upwards, "the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth forth his handiwork," how profound would have been the adoration of his devout heart had he such a conception of the vastness of the stellar spaces, and the magnitude of those shining specks that stud the azure dom, and the majestic sweep of the orbits along which they move with such inconceivable velocity and silence, as modern Astronomy supplies us with! He was a close observer of the wondrous processes of nature and his study of them deepened and strengthened his piety. It might, with equal force, be said, that the undevout Geologist or Physiologist, or Chemist, or Botanist, or comparative Anatomist is mad, for the evidences of superhuman wisdom and power and contriving skill which they meet with in their investigations ought to kindle their reverence for Him whose glory all these show forth. The true scientist is made more humble the farther he advances within the veil of materialism, and is privileged to gaze upon the secrets of Him whose way is in the sea, whose path is in the great deep, whose footsteps are not known, and who, by no searching, can be found out to perfection, because the expansion of his knowledge only reveals to Him how illimitable is the sphere with which he can never hope to penetrate. The great Newton said that he was like a child picking up pebbles on the shore, while the Infinite ocean of truth stretched before him. As long as we are in this mortal state our light will be surrounded with a darkness. No matter to what extent the command of the text may be carried out, we cannot, by the very constitution of our minds, become omniscient. There is a limit to the outgoings of the human intellect. There are subtle problems regarding the relations of the material to the spiritual which science must ever defy solution,—in respect to which science must ever say, "it is not in me, to unravel these secrets." There is a region above the clouds in which the atmosphere is too attenuated for the eagle to soar. There are provinces of thought on the very confines of the material universe—where it fades away into the spiritual,—into which the human mind cannot penetrate. We shall always see through a glass darkly; we shall know only in part.

In ancient times those persons who happily discovered the secrets of nature kept their knowledge to themselves, and traded with it upon the ignorance and superstition of the people. Initiation into its mysteries was confined to a caste, to the priesthood usually, who constituted the educated class. The virtue of diffusing knowledge and of enlightening the masses, was not appreciated nor culti-

vated. To keep them in gross darkness was considered one of the most effective methods of retaining them in subjection. But it is the glory of these latter days to disseminate truth, to send out the light of knowledge to the ends of the earth. No sooner is a new fact brought to light than the announcement of it is flashed across continents and seas, and it becomes the common property of the civilized world. The printing press and the telegraph are every day instructing the listening nations as to what developments of truth are being made by the interpreters of nature. The societies for the advancement of Science meet and give opportunity to the Savants of the day to make known the results of research in the different departments, and to elicit by discussion and comparison of results, what progress has actually been made in adding to the sum of human enlightenment. Every such meeting is a recognition of the duty of carrying out the Divine commission and it gives a powerful impetus to the spirit of inquiry. It quickens the desire for a fuller knowledge of the mysteries which are still hid from the wise and prudent. Every year the light is growing brighter and the perfect day will soon appear. But it is not only the material and intellectual progress of the race that is being advanced by the marvellous unfoldings of science, the power of alleviating human suffering is being enlarged, and new appliances are being put into the hands of the Church for the evangelization of the nations. Those men who pursue their investigations, not for the hope of reward, or of winning fame, but for the pleasure of discovering the unknown and tracing out the unity of thought that pervades the universe, are carrying on a noble ministry for the welfare of mankind. It is owing to the results of their unselfish labors that the wealth of the world is increasing with such amazing rapidity, for they have brought new forces into play which eclipse the fabled philosopher's stone, and convert, not only the baser metals, but even the vilest refuse of our streets and factories, into gold. As the general wealth is attaining larger dimensions, increased contributions are being made to educational and benevolent institutions, to refuges and homes for the blind and infirm and incurable, and insane, and also to the Church for carrying on its missions among the idolatrous tribes of the earth, and diffusing the light and peace and hope of the Gospel among them that are in darkness and the shadow of death. The missionaries of Science are thus proving themselves powerful allies of the missionaries of the Cross, albeit that some of them assume a hostile attitude to Christianity and its blessed work. We hear a great deal of the oppositions of science to the Christian religion, and pious souls tremble with alarm for the safety of the Ark of God, but I have no fear from that source, because these oppositions will "have their day and cease to be," they can be refuted, by the logic of facts as well as by fair and accurate reasoning. The Christian religion is in infinitely greater peril, it suffers vastly greater harm from the inconsistent worldly lives of those who claim that they regard it as of Divine origin, and as the system of truth which alone can lead men up to the plane of perfection. It is indifference and formalism, and lukewarmness, and a want of decision to be wholly consecrated to God, that threaten the greatest danger to religion at the present moment. The infidelity of Christians to moral obligation and righteous principle, their selfishness, their sordid greed of gain, their hatred of one another, is doing a hundred fold more injury to the cause of pure religion and undefiled than all the infidelity of Science. The scandal brought upon the Church of Christ by those who occupy high positions in it, the abuse of sacred trust, and the robbery of widows and orphans by men who had the confidence of the church, and were commissioned as its representatives, are incalculably more damaging to the interests of religion than all the assaults

of its enemies who are found in the ranks of science. The sorest wounds from which Christianity is suffering to-day have been inflicted in the house of its friends. The greatest hindrance to the advancement of Christianity and its conquest of the nations, is put in the way by the hands of those who at the same time pray that it may soon transform the moral wastes of the earth, and scatter its blessings from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same.

It is not so much, then, by refuting thoroughly the unsound theories of science, that we can hope to do most for the extension of the power and influence of Christianity, and the hastening on of the day of millennial glory when the light of the blessed gospel will shine into every heart and irradiate every home, as by doing justly and loving mercy and all walking humbly before God, exemplifying the beauty and the grace and loveliness of Christian truth unto a world that is craving after something higher and more satisfying and enduring than "all that riches, all that wealth ever gave," or all that mere human wisdom and learning can bestow. The world by whom I know not God in the palmiest days of Grecian culture, neither can it know him through the teaching of the apostles of sweetness and light in our time, and the knowledge of Him and of Jesus Christ whom He has sent, is alone capable of filling us with the peace that passeth all understanding. This knowledge gives everlasting life: it sheds abroad within our souls such a light as streams not forth from shining suns—for God is Light, and to know Him is to be filled with His radiance. All the lines of thought along with the students of Science are working lead up to Him who is the Light and the Life of men. The wise men of the East, the high priests of science of that far-off age, were directed, by their knowledge of God's glory in the heavens, to the feet of Christ to whom they offered their profoundest homage. And all the discoveries which are being made in the great kingdom of nature conduct those who regard them with a devout spirit, and have taken a true measure of their own finiteness, and comprehended their need of that Light which can illuminate their dark moral nature, unto Him whose star is seen, no longer in the East, but in mid-heaven. The Sun of Righteousness is becoming more and more, as the years roll on, the great centre towards which the profoundest intellects feel themselves irresistibly gravitating. The light of Science is not enough for them, they crave after the light of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.

While, then, we wish God-speed to all those who are devoting themselves with such noble aspirations to the task of revealing the deep thoughts of God as written in the great volume of nature, and express our gratitude that their researches are giving us grander conceptions of the greatness and power and wisdom of God, and confirming the truth of the Scripture record, and showing us more and more the need of a Saviour from sin, let us pray also that the light of the gospel of Christ which bringeth salvation, may be diffused more widely and that Science and Religion may co-operate with less of discord to hasten on that time when the shadows that oppress human life shall disappear, and the words which dispelled the chaos and darkness that brooded upon the earth shall find their complete fulfilment, and the light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world shall bring in an everlasting day.

REV. WILLIAM S. SMITH, who finished his theological course here last year, was inducted, Tuesday the 11th, into the pastoral charge of Camlen and Tainworth. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, M.A., addressed the minister on that occasion.

A VAST DUST ENVELOPE.

SCIENTIFIC men have evinced extraordinary interest in the wonderfully brilliant sunsets that have for some time past been observed in different parts of the world. Various theories have been advanced, but all are agreed that the real cause is not yet definitely determined. At the Brevoort House yesterday, a *Tribune* reporter spent a couple of hours with Prof. S. P. Langley, astronomer at Alleghany Observatory, Alleghany, Penn. His views upon the topic of the transmissibility of light through our atmosphere are stated below:

"At first I supposed the sunset matter a local phenomenon, but when the reports showed it to have been visible all over the world, it was obvious that we must look for some equally general cause. We know but two likely ones, and these have been already brought forward. One is the advent of an unusual amount of meteoric dust. While something over ten millions of meteorites are known to enter our atmosphere daily, which are dissipated in dust and vapour in the upper atmosphere, the total mass of these is small as compared with the bulk of the atmosphere itself, although absolutely large. It is difficult to state with precision what this amount is. But several lines of evidence leads us to think it is approximately not greatly less than 100 tons per diem, nor greatly more than 1,000 tons per diem. Taking the largest estimate as still below the truth, we must suppose an enormously greater accession than this to supply quantity sufficient to produce the phenomenon in question; and it is hardly possible to imagine such a meteoric inflow unaccompanied with visible phenomena in the form of 'shooting stars' which would make its advent visible to all. Admitting, then, the possibility of meteoric influence, we must consider it to be nevertheless extremely improbable.

"There is another cause, which I understand has been suggested by Mr. Lockyer—though I have not seen his article—which seems to be more acceptable—that of volcanic dust; and in relation to this presence of dust in the entire atmosphere of the planet, I can offer some little personal experience. In 1878 I was on the upper slopes of Mount Etna, in the volcanic wastes, three or four hours' journey above the zone of fertile ground. I passed a portion of the winter at that elevation engaged in studying the transparency of the earth's atmosphere. I was much impressed by the fact that here, on a site where the air is supposed to be as clear as anywhere in the world, at this considerable altitude, and where we were surrounded by snow-fields and deserts of black lava, the telescope showed that the air was filled with minute dust particles, which evidently had no relation to the local surroundings, but apparently formed a portion of an envelope common to the whole earth. I was confirmed in this opinion by my recollection that Prof. Piazz Smyth, on the peak of Teneriffe, in mid-ocean, saw these strata of dust rising to the height of over a mile, reaching out to the horizon in every direction, and so dense that they

frequently hid a neighbouring island mountain, whose peak rose above them, as though out of an upper sea. In 1881 I was on Mount Whitney, in Southern California, the highest peak in the United States, unless some of the Alaskan mountains can rival it. I had gone there with an expedition from the Alleghany Observatory, under the official direction of General Hazen, of the Signal Service, and had camped at an altitude of 12,000 feet, with a special object of studying analogous phenomena. On ascending the peak of Whitney, from an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet the eye looks to the east over one of the most barren regions in the world. Immediately at the foot of the mountain is the Inyo Desert, and on the east a range of mountains parallel to the Sierra Nevada, but only about 10,000 feet in height. From the valley the atmosphere had appeared beautifully clear. But from this aerial height we looked down on what seemed a kind of level dust-ocean, invisible from below, but whose depth was six or seven thousand feet, as the upper portion only of the opposite mountain range rose clearly out of it. The color of the light reflected to us from this dust-ocean was clearly red, as it stretched as far as the eye could reach in every direction, although there was no special wind or local cause for it. It was like the dust seen in mid-ocean from the peak of Teneriffe—something present all the time, and a permanent ingredient in the earth's atmosphere.

"At our own great elevation the sky was of a remarkably deep violet, and it seemed at first as if no dust was present in this upper air, but in getting, just at noon, in the edge of the shadow of a range of cliffs which rose 1,200 feet above us, the sky immediately about the sun took on a whitish hue. On scrutinising this through the telescope it was found to be due to myriads of the minutest dust particles. I was here at a far greater height than the summit of Etna, with nothing around me except granite and snow-fields, and the presence of this dust in a comparatively calm air much impressed me. I mentioned it to Mr. Clarence King, then Director of the United States Geological Surveys, who was one of the first to ascend Mount Whitney, and he informed me that this upper dust was probably due to the 'loess' of China, having been borne across the Pacific and a quarter of the way around the world. We were at the summit of the continent, and the air which swept by us was unmingled with that of the lower regions of the earth's surface. Even at this altitude the dust was perpetually present in the air, and I became confirmed in the opinion that there is a permanent dust shell inclosing the whole planet to a height certainly of about three miles (where direct observation has followed it), and not improbably to a height even greater; for we have no reason to suppose that the dust carried up from the earth's surface stops at the height to which we have ascended. The meteorites, which are consumed at an average height of twenty to forty miles, must add somewhat to this. Our observations with special apparatus on Mount Whitney went to show that the red rays are transmitted with greatest facility through our air and rendered it extremely probable that this has a very large share in the colours of a cloudless sky at sunset and sunrise, these colours depending largely upon the average size of the dust particles.

"It is especially worth notice that, as far as such observations go, we have no reason to doubt that the finer dust from the earth's surface is carried up to a surprising altitude. I speak here, not of the grosser dust particles, but of those which are so fine as to be individually invisible, except under favouring circumstances, and which are so minute that they might be an almost unlimited time in settling to the ground, even if the atmosphere were to become perfectly quiet. I have not at hand any data for estimating the amount of dust thrown into the air by such an eruption as those which recently occurred in Java and Alaska. But it is quite certain, if the accounts we have are not exaggerated, that the former alone must have been counted by millions of tons and must in all probability have exceeded the amount that contributed by meteorites during an entire year. Neither must it be supposed that this will at once sink to the surface again. Even the smoke of conflagration so utterly insignificant, compare with nature's scale, as the burning of Chicago, was according to Mr. Clarence King, perceived on the Pacific Coast; nor is there any improbability that I can see in supposing that the eruption at Krakatoa may have charged the atmosphere of the whole planet (or at least of a belt encircling it) for months with particles sufficiently large to scatter the rays of red light and partially absorb the others, and to produce the phenomenon that is now exciting so much public interest. We must not conclude that the cause of the phenomenon is certainly known. It is not. But I am inclined to think that there is not only no antecedent improbability that these volcanic eruptions on such an unprecedented scale are the cause, but that they are the most likely cause which we can assign."—*Nature*.

From *Nature* the great English Science Journal we take the following interesting letter:—

The brilliant morning and evening glows have not yet left us. In connection with a letter of one of your correspondents of December 20th, 1883, it may be interesting to add that the year 1783, which was characterized by a fearful eruption of Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, and by remarkable sky colour phenomena similar to those we have lately had, was also the year in which the last great eruption of Asama Yama in Japan took place (see *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, vol. vi. part ii. p. 327). Asama Yama is the greatest active volcano in Japan. In connection also with the unusual quantity of aqueous vapour with the atmosphere has been charged, as proved by the spectroscopic observations of Prof. Miché Smith and others, and the facility that dust particles give for the formation of clouds, and therefore also of snow, it may be interesting to note that the beginning of the present year has been characterized by the greatest fall of snow that the oldest inhabitants here have known for thirty years. The minimum temperature reached this winter (—28° C on the morning of December 23 in the neighbourhood of the college) is also lowest for Kingston during the same period. Prof. Goodwin is now engaged in analysing the snow in order to find out whether similar impurities to those found in Europe and Java are present.

D. H. MARSHALL.

Queen's University, Canada, January 13.

—[The result of Prof. Goodwin's analysis which has been anxiously awaited we are glad to announce will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.—ED.]

About 40 students from Queen's will do regular mission work this summer.

«CORRESPONDENCE.»

DR. SNODGRASS' PICTURE.

MY DEAR JOURNAL, kindly insert the accompanying circular. In a measure it will explain itself.

Last year it was found impossible to carry out the scheme contemplated. Early this session, however, the work of painting a portrait of the eminent ex-Principal was entrusted to a distinguished Edinburgh artist, who has satisfactorily accomplished the task assigned him, and the painting is now on its way to Kingston if not already there.

The only material thing that yet remains to be done, is for the members of the Doctor's Class who have not yet tangibly responded to the circular, to send in their contributions to the Treasurer. The cost of the portrait is a little in excess of the first estimate, but *five dollars* from each of those privileged to contribute will be more than sufficient. Kindly hurry up, gentlemen.

A list of subscribers will be published in the last issue of the JOURNAL for the session. Others besides those whose good fortune it was to be members of the ex-Principal's class, have volunteered subscriptions. The Committee, however, are of the opinion that only those mentioned on the circular should be subscribers. The portrait will be unveiled at the approaching Convocation.

Yours faithfully,

A. MACGILLIVRAY, Treasurer for Com.

Williamstown, Ont., March 17th, 84.

CIRCULAR.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It is proposed to place in Convocation Hall, Queen's University, an oil portrait of ex-Principal Snodgrass, D. D., as a small token of respect and appreciation from those who have been members of his class. The probable cost will be about \$100, and the number of probable contributors forty-five.

Please answer as soon as possible. It is desirable that the portrait should be in its place by next Convocation Day.

Communications to be addressed to Rev. A. Macgillivray, Williamstown, who will act as Treasurer.

Yours, &c.

JAS. CORMACK, A. B.
WM. A. LANG, M. A.
ALEX. MACGILLIVRAY.

Williamstown, Ont., Feb. 9th, 83.

«COLLEGE SOCIETIES.»

ALMA MATER.

ON Saturday, March 8th, there was a regular meeting of this society; the President, Mr. Herald, M. A. in the chair. After routine the secretary reported that in the matter of the Bell Ringers' entertainment, ends didn't meet by about \$70. Correspondence with the New York Bureau reduced this amount to about \$45. Order given on Treasury for that amount. An account from last year's Banquet was also ordered to be paid. The President reported for the Exec. Committee that they hoped to

have 'colors' available for the closing exercises. Mr. Wright moved for a report of those who sold tickets, with the number sold by each. He said \$200 was a large amount to make the society responsible for. Perhaps it was a mistake, perhaps not. If the committee had made large efforts to meet the large risk he admired their pluck, but if they had not done so we ought to know it. In an entertainment such as this selling tickets was the most telling part of the work. The President said that there was a great amount of work done independent of selling tickets. If the students had turned out as they should we would have had a success. In any case this motion coming just now was in bad taste. The Vice-President, Mr. Duff, thought the motion was unprecedented and he would vote against it. The motion was carried by a narrow majority. The Vice-President demanded the yeas and nays. The vote resulted in a tie, and the President negatived the motion. The Vice-President then moved for a full report of accounts of the entertainment.—Carried. Owing to the concert to be held this week in connection with the A. M. S., and as the By-laws provide for no regular meeting it was moved that, on next Saturday night we resolve ourselves into a Parliament, that Mr. Strange, LL.B., '83, form a Cabinet and announce on the bulletin board the Bill to be discussed.—Carried. A debate followed.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

OUR Corresponding Secretary has received a letter bearing Christian greeting to the members of our Association from the Y.M.C.A. of University College, Toronto. The District Conference lately held in Toronto has proved a blessing to the College Association.

The members have received a new impulse and are determined to do more aggressive work. They speak of discouragements similar to those we have at Queen's; like us also they have to mourn over lost opportunities, but we rejoice that with them, as with us, there is at present a spirit of earnest, longing prayer which betokens future blessing.

We have lately received a number of *The Monthly Bulletin*, published by the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The *Monthly* is bright and interesting, a credit to any Association. It contains full information regarding the work of the Association in each department of the College, besides a number of articles on subjects intimately connected with College work. In one of these it is hinted that Christian fellowship means something more than singing "Gospel Hymns" on Sunday morning, or giving a pale smile on Friday evening. We think so, too. If a Y. M. C. A. does not foster a devoted and lasting friendship among its members, it is comparatively a failure. On the other hand, if the Association forms such a bond of union between the members that each one can rely upon the sympathy and support of every other one, then the great end is attained. Our power for doing good is then increasing an hundred

fold, for each Christian student has in this way the strength—of the whole—Association, and becomes a host in himself. Happily, Christian fellowship and Christian friendship have been developed to a very large degree in connection with our Association work at Queen's; but we have not yet reaped the full blessing, we have not yet obtained the full power that it is possible for us to have under our present favorable circumstances.

The Evangelistic services held in the city hall on Sunday evenings continue with unabated interest. A most pleasing feature is, that very many of those who attend the services, and who remain for the after-meetings, are young men.

SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

THE Sec.-Treas. of the Snow-Shoe Club, has received an elaborate epistle from the Honorary President of this ancient, honorable and august organization, John Brown McLaren, M.A., Barrister, Nelson, Manitoba, gratefully acknowledging the unparalleled distinction, which he rightly realizes the club has conferred upon him in thus electing him to the highest office in its gift, and to the benefit of the princely emoluments which do accompany and flow from it. But notwithstanding this he writes, and we are not at all surprised at hearing it, that he feels quite overcome by an overwhelming sense of the greatness of the honor, the sublime grandeur of the dignity and the responsibility of the trust: voted him as the autocratic dictator of the legislature of so active and robust a body. In recognition of all this honor, and as a small token of regard, the President sent government bonds and bills, amounting to the fabulous sum of ten cents to be expended in the provision of blanket suits and red neckties for all the members, irrespective of nationality, creed or sex, and with a generosity dangerously rivaling that of the club itself, he adds that though doubtless this will be quite sufficient, yet if twice this amount should be required, we may freely draw upon him for it. The Secretary need hardly say how rejoiced the club are to be thus enabled clearly, distinctly and without malice aforethought to demonstrate to the whole civilized world, the remarkableness, subtlety and certainty of its intuitive apprehension of the character of men without previous phrenological research; how pleased they are to have it thus openly acknowledged that its honors have not been misplaced, but have been bestowed where their worth is so fully appreciated. It is hard to express in mere words the deep gratitude and obligation which our honorable body feels towards the liberal donor of this munificent gift, which would at last enable us to put into execution a long and dearly cherished wish, that of having all the members clothed in a rich and handsome uniform costume, at somebody else's expense. But alas! bitterly we have proved the truth of the adage, "there is mutton a slip between the cup and the lip." We had got as far as computing by a series of intricate mathematical calculations, just how many inches of the narrowest ribbon it would be possible for us to buy for each of the men, and we had further decided that by exercising the most rigid economy,

we might also be able to purchase collars, which would be the nucleus of a blanket coat in the sweat by and bye, when our fond hope of soon seeing our members thus neatly but not gaudily apparelled, were rudely dashed to the ground by the startling intelligence of the embezzlement of the whole amount by the Inspector Impediment-tum. But our grief at the loss of our wealth and at finding our confidence abused by an officer of such high rank, is a subject too sacred to be further discussed before a sceptical and unsympathising world. The hon. President has further honored us by forming in his town a club, which he has called the Queen's College Affiliated Snow-Shoe Club. He informs us that he has raised its maximum number as high as three in order to avoid the monstrosity of having a branch larger than the trunk, and will not allow it to go above this number until he further hears from us. We are happy to be able to inform him that having put forth strenuous efforts, we can this year boast of a club of ten, and that we have enjoyed many pleasant tramps.

PERSONALS

JOHN H. BETTS, M.D., '81, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, has opened an office on Wellington Street. He deserves success.

FRANCIS A. DRUMMOND, B.A., '77, Winnipeg, has come down to Ontario to thaw out.

REV. THOS. S. GLASSFORD, B.A., '75, Richmond, and his congregation have undertaken to build a new brick church.

REV. ANDREW T. LOVE, B.A., '78, St. Stephen, N.B., has received a call from the congregation of Stellarton, N.S.

R. C. MURRAY, B.A. of Divinity Hall is resting at Woodville. He will, we hope, be able to come back for his examinations. He preached in Lindsay on Sabbath.

R. MAX DENNISTOUN, '85 was up at Belleville on the 18th attending an examination before a Volunteer board for a second-class certificate. Max holds a lieutenantancy in the 57th Battalion.

DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, a medical Alumnus of the class of '80, has disposed of his practice at Sparta and hung out his decorated shingle in Seaford.

THOS. H. MCGUIRE, B.A., Q.C., '70, delivered an oration at Picton, at an entertainment held under the auspices of the Separate School, on the 17th.

THOS. DICKIE CUMBERLAND, B.A., '75, has gone into partnership with Attorney General Miller, of Manitoba and Mr. W. E. Macara in the new law firm of Miller, Cumberland and Macara, of Winnipeg.

JAMES F. O'SHEA, M.D., '81, the popular young doctor of Peterboro has already met with such success that he has taken to himself a silent partner. We wish all manner of good luck and prosperity to the new firm. They were in the city last week.

JAMES NEISH, M.D., '65, health officer at Fort Royal Jamaica, is meeting with continued success. He has been appointed garrison surgeon, of Fort Royal, with a salary of £100, in addition to his duties at the quarantine station with a salary of £500. His son George, graduates this year from the New York College of Dentistry and has had the honor to be chosen valedictorian for his class.

NOTTING S. FRASER, ex-'85, now attending Edinburgh University, has lately been heard from and is alive and kicking. Following a precedence among students, he has recently changed his lodgings and for the benefit of his lady friends we feel constrained to say, that a letter addressed to the care of A. MacPherson, 33 Marchmont Crescent in that city will reach him. He reports having seen Adam Shortt, B.A., '83. It appears Mr. Shortt, though attending the lectures of Glasgow University, intends to take his degree from the University of Edinburgh.

REV. JOHN COOK, D.D., LL.D., '80, one of the founders of Queen's and her first Chancellor, has after an active ministry of nearly half a century, retired from the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec. We sympathize with the people of St. Andrew's in the loss which they have sustained, by the severance of a tie which a long, loving and devoted ministry has tightened, and which many fondly hoped would long continue to bind them even closer if it were possible to their beloved pastor. We join them too in the good wishes with which they have hidden him an affectionate farewell.

JOSEPH S. M'GURN, M.D., '81, Alpena, Mich., we reported in a last issue to be dangerously ill and now it is with honest regret we add that he departed this life on the 10th inst. His death was the result of an attack of pyæmia, contracted while performing a *post mortem* examination last January, aggravated by cold and overwork. In the death of Dr. M'Gurn, Queen's has lost another distinguished graduate, his profession has lost a devoted and self-sacrificing student, his friends have lost a true generous and noble-hearted friend, and the world an honorable, and liberal-minded man. In the short time he had been in Alpena, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, he had acquired the largest practice there. Dr. Sullivan was sent for but too late to be of any service.

REV. GEORGE BELLIS, D.D., Belfast, Ireland, a graduate of Queen's, was last month presented with his portrait by a number of friends. The address that accompanied the presentation was signed by the Moderator of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and by Rev. Dr. W. F. Stevenson, the Secretary of the Foreign Board. The presentation commemorates the exceedingly rare fact that Dr. Bellis has been 59 years in the service of the Church. In 1825 he was ordained and inducted into the charge of Donegall St., Belfast, and in 1841 he was loosed from the charge by the General Assembly and appointed Mission Secretary, which office he still holds though for a year or two past he has had an assistant. He stated in his reply as follows:—"I have never been prevented by illness from attending on every meeting of Synod or General Assembly, and I have not, since the union of 1840, been absent on any occasion from the Board of Missions." Dr. Bellis has ever been the perfect gentleman, distinguished for courtesy and impartiality. He was Moderator of the Assembly a few years ago. He has one son in the Ministry, who is an LL.D. of the Queen's University of Ireland. This degree is not an honorary one, it is obtained by examination.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

The Professor's little joke—that unannounced exam in Physics.

PROFESSOR IN CHEMISTRY.—Gold is the most malleable of all metals as it can be hammered out to a thickness of one two hundred thousandth of an inch.

STUDENT.—"Now Professor don't you think that is too thin."

It is expected that the number of graduates from Divinity Hall will be 8.

The Prof. of Metaphysics has not probably made the acquaintance of any of the Freshman class yet, when he remarks that "no man can hope to be equally at home in all branches of knowledge."

Freshman.—"What is the relation between bread and hash?"

Senior.—"Bread is a necessity, hash is an invention;—necessity is the mother of invention."

Freshman.—"Gosh!"

Two Seniors who sport Tam O'Shanter's, were seen in an awkward predicament the other day on King street. Some one had cruelly placed them on their heads and they were of course unable to regain their feet again. Steps should be taken to prevent such cruelty to animals.

Student (to city barber).—"What! twenty cents for a shave! Why, I can get shaved twice in Dundas for twenty cents." Barber (consoling).—"Oh, well, sir, ten cents a year isn't much of a saving."

The medical exams were in progress in Convocation Hall, and Ly—n was standing at the door taking in the scene with open mouthed curiosity. Prof. F— bore down with tremendous dignity, and exclaimed, "Say young man there's nothing to be seen here."

Ly—n.—"Oh yes sir, I'm aware of that."

The Prof. caught a Tartar that time, eh!

An advertisement from the College jood :—

WANTED.

"By a young man of good parts, handsome, agreeable, and very interesting, a situation as son-in-law in a wealthy family."

"Some Juniors have proposed to start a subscription for a photograph of extraordinary capacity and lightning speed. Then if the machine can be worked with sufficient velocity they will use it in a certain lecture room, and afterwards grind out the lecture slowly, and take their notes from the instrument."—*Acta Columbiana*.

Just what we were going to say. A case of two great minds, etc. We would warn a certain professor that we don't like to be personal but—

FROM THE ROYAL.—Two of our medical students from the junior year on the closing of classes found that they had an extremity undissected and as they were in a hurry home to the bosom of their respective families they decided to box it up and take it along. After they had it ready for transportation two others who had been watching, stealthily removed the earthly remains and substituted a block of wood. Their surprise and disgust on reaching home may be easily imagined.

Mr. G. F. Cameron '86 of the staff whose poem for the semi-centennial issue of *The Whig* will be remembered was lately presented from that establishment with a beautiful meerschaum pipe, a yard of tobacco and the following letter :—

Dear Cameron,

The *Whig* staff, from the Junior Devil up to the most venerable and hardened sinner, feels proud of this year's ode of our own beloved Black Jack.

As a slight symptom of the obligation of gratitude that happy contribution and other kindnesses have engendered we hand you over this pipe, praying that it may be indeed a Pipe of Peace, and that the clouds it sends forth may be the darkest and most troublesome you may have to encounter in the voyage of life.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. B. PENCE.

On St. Patrick's day Mr. C. took charge of the *Daily News* of this city. The position is a responsible one and that it is being filled by a graduate from our sanctum is gratifying to the JOURNAL.

This pun comes from the Royal. The professor was lecturing on the Trachea and the boys had stuffed one with paper to preserve the shape. The Doctor said he thought it would be better to use oakum—
Student—Oh—come off now.

Amherst has adopted knee breeches. Trinity will follow suit.—"Now Queen's men don't be in a hurry ordering spring suits for we must have the thing which is most *recherche*. Either we must all use our togas or banish them and take kindly to the knickerbockers."

ITEMS.

From the *Gazette* we learn that yet another name is to be added to the noble list of McGill's benefactors. This friend who is as yet *incog*, proposes to erect a building similar to the Redpath Museum for the use of the Faculty of Applied Science. We extend our envious congratulations.

In a late railway accident as the coaches went bumping over the ties, one of the passengers snoozed quietly through it all. The train at last rolled down an embankment and as it struck bottom he turned over and murmured, "Don't Jane now—yes—I'll get up and light the fire right off."

"I say, Jenkins can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old tough one?" "Of course I can." "Well how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens have no teeth." "No but I have."

One of Queen's professors has a way of reading fractions which sometimes startles his quiet class. For instance $U \div V$ divided by G be given with great emphasis in a way which sounds something like this. U is equal to V by gee it is.

There are eighteen editors on Harvard's daily.

A dividend of twenty-five (\$25) dollars per editor was declared March 1, 1884, by the *Acta Board*.—*Acta Columbiana*.

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to find room for it."—*Ex.*